



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Geological Survey of Arkansas, 1889.¹—This volume of the Geological Survey's reports relates principally to Crowley's Ridge,—the only marked topographic prominence in the country between Little Rock and Memphis, the geology of which is most admirably discussed by R. Ellsworth Call, who contributes, also, notes on the forest trees of this region, and a description of a new mollusk, *Mytilus harnatoides*, from the Tertiary of Eastern Arkansas. Prof. R. D. Salisbury has a chapter upon the relations of the northern drift to the Plistocene deposits, where he clearly sets forth the succession of events in the northern part of the United States during Plistocene times, and points out the relations of those events to the influences that shaped Crowley's Ridge and its adjacent territory. A valuable paper from Prof. F. H. Knowlton, on the "Fossil Woods and Lignites of Arkansas," and a brief explanation from J. C. Branner as to the origin of Crowley's Ridge, make the report on this region of Arkansas complete.

Zoological Geography.²—The study of the zoological distribution of animals is one which is making continual advances. It is with the view of presenting the principles of this science in a comprehensive yet brief and simple manner that M. Trouessart has written this book. It is one of the *Bibliothèque Scientifique Contemporaine* series, and, like the others of that admirable set, is well illustrated with pictures, diagrams, and tabulated statements to express at a glance the author's meaning.

In general, the greater divisions established by Sclater and Wallace have been followed, but some changes have been necessitated by the progress made during the last five years.

In chapters I. to V. the author describes the great continental regions which have been distinguished according to the distribution of the higher vertebrates. Chapter VI. is a study of the means of the dispersion of animals, both by their own locomotive powers and by agencies outside of themselves. Here, also, will be found a sketch of the faunal characters of the different regions,—a branch of the subject

¹ Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas, 1889. Vol. II., "The Geology of Crowley's Ridge," by R. Ellsworth Call, M.S.

² La Géographie Zoologique. Par Le Dr. E. L. Trouessart. Librairie J. B. Bailliere et Fils, Paris.

too often neglected. The second part (chapters VII. to XI.), describes in detail the successive and regular distribution of each class of animals, the classification being based on their means of locomotion. In the last chapter the author calls attention to the relations existing between paleontology and zoological geography.

M. Trouessart is to be congratulated for the masterly way in which he has presented the subject, and on his success in popularizing it.

The Ancestors of Our Animals.³—This exceedingly attractive little book is one of the *Bibliothèque Scientifique Contemporaine* series. In it Dr. Gaudry has combined the ideas concerning the origin and development of animal life previously published in scattered articles. There is a resume of his works on Pikermi and the Leberon which will be appreciated by students who have been unable to procure the original volumes. Finally a chapter is devoted to the paleontological work done in the Museum of the Jardin des Plants. M. Gaudry has introduced many figures to illustrate the text, many of which are restorations, and give the general reader a better idea of the animal than could be obtained from the fragments of bones which mean so much to the student. The book is a capital demonstration of scientific facts made popular. Prof. Gaudry states that he has been materially assisted in this work by M. Marcellin Boule.

Morphology of the Avian Brain—This is the title of by no means an unimportant contribution to the first volume of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, of Cincinnati, by Mr. C. H. Turner. The memoir includes over fifty octavo pages, and is illustrated by five plates, three of which are folding. They present many figures of brains, of divers views, of different birds of this country. There are also sectional microscopical views. Mr. Turner informs us that his investigations are based upon the study of "over one hundred and fifty birds, belonging to nine orders, twenty families, more than forty genera, and about fifty species." A brief but clear account of his methods of research is given, and this is followed by his remarks upon the external form of the bird's brain in general, followed in turn by sections devoted to descriptions of the various parts, as the rhinencephalon, the prosencephalon, the hemispheres, the mesencephalon, the diencephalon, the epencephalon, the metencephalon, and finally the cranial nerves. Measurements and ratios of all these structures are given under the

³ Les Ancêtres de nos Animaux dans les Temps Géologiques. Par Albert Gaudry. Librairie J. B. Baillière et Fils, Paris, 1888.